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A NEW ALOHINE DELPHACID FROM SAN  
AMBROSIO I. (HOMOPTERA: FULGOROIDEA)

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Among a collection of insects taken by Fr. G. Kuschel on the island of San Ambrosio (80° W 26°15' S), and forwarded to the British Museum for study, a series of an alohine Delphacid has proved to represent a new genus and species. These are described below.

**Nesorthia**, new genus

Head, pronotum, and mesonotum with supernumerary carinae; antennae with basal segment not longer than broad, second segment longer than first; legs relatively short and stout. Tegmina brachypterous. Wings absent.

*Type species: Nesorthia paronychiae*, new species.

**Nesorthia paronychiae**, new species

Vertex longer than broad in middle line (1.2: 1), in profile meeting frons acutely, disc triangular, posterior margin transverse, lateral margins strongly elevated, almost straight, converging distad and meeting subacutely at apex, median carina and Y-shaped carina distinct; frons longer in middle line than broad (1.9: 1) widest between eyes, lateral margins sinuate, concave in basal quarter, shallowly convex in distal three-quarters, disc transversely angulately convex, more strongly so near base, median carina simple throughout, prominent; clypeus much shorter than frons, slightly recessed below level of frontoclypeal suture, convex transversely and axially, lateral margins carinate, median carina absent; rostrum attaining post-trochanters, subapical segment slightly longer than apical; genae rather narrow, ocelli absent, antennae reaching to level of frontoclypeal suture, basal segment about as long as broad, second segment twice as long as first, sides of head above eyes each with a supernumerary carina parallel to lateral margin of frons and attaining margin of vertex. Pronotum with disc produced between eyes, twice as broad at base as long in middle line, lateral carinae of disc prominent, shallowly convex, moderately diverging caudad, rather abruptly incurved basally, attaining hind margin, median carina prominent, a carina laterally between eye and base of tegmen, a supernumerary carina on each ventrolateral lobe, and an incomplete

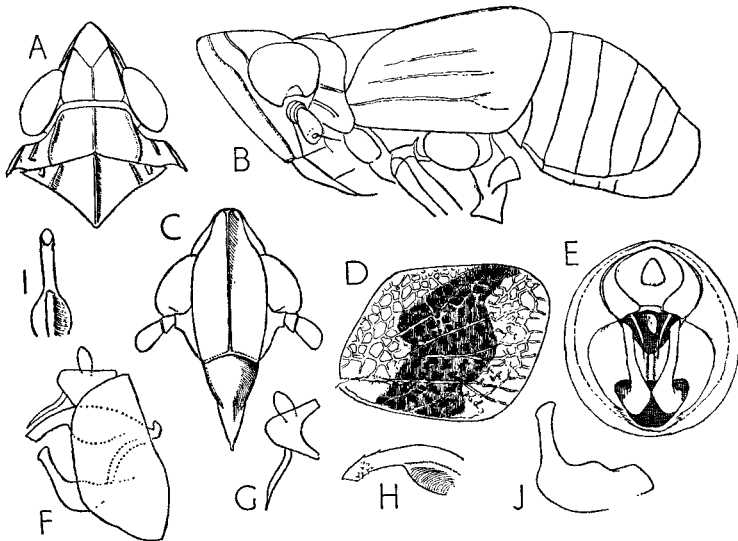


FIG. 1. *Nesorthia paronychia*, new genus and new species: A.—Vertex, pronotum and mesonotum. B.—Head, thorax, and abdomen, left side. C.—Frons and clypeus. D.—Tegmen. E.—Male genitalia, posterior view. F.—Male genitalia, right side, with appendages extruded. G.—Anal segment of male, right side. H.—Aedeagus, right side. I.—Aedeagus, ventral view. J.—Genital style, side view.

carina on each side laterad of discal area, posterior margin obtusely angulately excavate; mesonotum twice as broad as long in middle, median carina percurrent to apex of scutellum, lateral carinae straight, each scarcely half as long as median carina, rather strongly diverging caudad, an obscure short supernumerary carina on each side anteriorly, laterad of discal area; tegulae absent; legs relatively short and stout, minutely and rather densely setose, post-tibiae laterally unarmed, with five teeth apically, post-tibial spur short, thick, with seven teeth, basal metatarsal segment with eight teeth, second metatarsal segment with four; abdomen laterally compressed. Tegmina brachypterous, not covering second visible abdominal segment, subquadrate, rather coriaceous, costal margin almost straight, weakly convex, apical margin shallowly convex, oblique, sutural margin straight, apical and anal angles rounded, venation reticulate, Sc + R indicated, remaining venation obscure. Wings absent.

Sordid yellowish-fuscous, minutely sprinkled fuscous near carinae on head, pronotum, and mesonotum; clypeus fuscous except at lateral margins and irregularly along middle line, where it is ochraceous; antennae fuscous, distally darker; carinae of pronotum and of mesonotum, and irregular dendroid expansions from the former, sordid white or stramineous; dorsal surface of thorax more or less regularly sprinkled with minute pallid spots. Legs suffused fuscous, paler at margins, tarsi

fuscous. Abdomen fuscous-piceous, dorsolaterally sprinkled with minute testaceous spots, often obscure. Pygofer fuscous-piceous, stramineous ventrally and above laterodorsal angles; anal segment pallid; genital styles fuscous-piceous basally, testaceous or light castaneous distally.

Anal segment of male short, ring-like, apical margin incised medially, a pair of rather long, sinuate spinose processes arising ventrolaterally a little distance basad of apical margin, directed ventrad. Pygofer with posterior opening longer dorsoventrally than broad, laterodorsal angles obtuse, not or only very feebly produced caudad; diaphragm with dorsal margin deeply concave, thickly sclerotized at middle in a vertical ridge. Aedeagus tubular, slightly laterally compressed, shallowly and evenly decurved distad, produced ventrad and laterad on both sides in basal half in a shallowly rounded lobe, two minute spines dorsally in apical third, and five obliquely on left side and four near lower margin on right; orifice terminal, ovate. Genital styles moderately long, in side view broad and horizontal in basal half, abruptly bent dorsad at middle, narrowed and gradually tapering to a subcapitate apex.

*Male:* length, 2.4 mm.

Holotype male and eight males, San Ambrosio Island, Plano Tijeretes, 420 m. Fr. G. Kuschel, 23rd. November 1960, on *Paronychia manicata* Skottsberg. Type in collection of University of Chile; 1 paratype in British Museum (Nat. Hist.).

In Muir's key to the genera of Alohini (Canadian Entomologist 47: 269-270) this species runs to *Nesothoë*, but differs in general facies, and in the brachypterous tegmina. In the writer's key to south-eastern Polynesian genera (Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond. 110: 159) it runs to *Nesodryas*, but differs in general facies and in male genitalic pattern, which in *Nesodryas* appears to be characteristic. *Nesorthia paronychiae* is the only species which at present can be referred to the genus. *Nesodryas laocoon* Fenn., from the Marquesas Is., agrees in antennal and tegminal characters, but differs in the absence of supernumerary carinae on the head and thorax.

The present collection adds one more group of islands in the eastern Pacific to those that have been colonized by members of the Alohini.